NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDO BENNETT,

OFFICE F . W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERS & each in advances.

THE DARLY HERALD regals per copy of per annual little WEEKLY HERALD every Enterday at 6% centered by or 38 per annual, the European Edition is per annual to only part of Great British and 38 to only part of the 68 to be not book to include posting.

LL LETTERS by most for disbraciptions, or with diversity of ments, to be post paid or the posting will be knimeted from the ments, to be post paid or the posting will be knimeted from the ments, to be post paid or the posting will be knimeted from the ments, to be post paid or the posting will be knimeted. outlined correspondence containing impor-

he therefore the second of the

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

PROWERY THEATRE, | Bowery-John Overy-Men

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Dommatic Econo

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-Delicars. GROUND MAID WITH THE BILLING PAIL TO PAILING AND GUARDLESS-BLACK AND WRITE.

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-Afternoon-HOT CORN Evening-UNCLE TOR'S CARIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-OLD TIME AND MEN TIME-GAME OF LIFE-WHO SPEAR'S FIRST.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Ton Thums-Tool Philicophy. Evening-Hou Conn-Ten Thums-Loan of A Lover. BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMESE TWING AND WILD

BOWERT AMPHITTERATRE, ST BOWOTY-ECUESTRIAN

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Ball, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA H-USE, 596 Breadway-Buck-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 506 Broadway.-PANORAMA RHENISH GALLERY, 633 Broadway-Day and Evening

BIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broad-ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway. - Perham's Gift Er Minition of the Seven Mile Minner.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.-Jones' PANTOSCOPE. THE WORLD IN MINIATURE-Broadway, corner of

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-848 Broad-

New York, Sunday, January 8, 1854.

The News.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have a synopsis of nine days later intelligence from California. This news is of a very exciting character, and the details will be looked for with great anxiety. We learn that the Walker filibustering expedition which recently claimed to have revolutionized and republicanized Lower California, proceeded from San Diego on the 34 ult., with the intention of either foraging or seizing the Governor-which, is not stated-when they were attacked, beaten, several of their number killed and the remainder put to flight by the Mexicans. Being unable to reach their vessel, the Caro line, which was anchored near by, they took refuge in a house at Ensenaba, where they were at last ac counts closely besieged by several hundred infuriated Mexicans. Two hundred and fifty more fillibuster is well armed and supplied with an abundance of am munition, left San Francisco on the 13th ult., in the bark Oneta, with the intention of joining Walker's men: but they were undoubtedly too late, the latter having probably been already completely destroyed It is said that the authorities made no opposition to the sailing of the second expedition.

One of the most interesting features in the California news is the announcement that the returns from the mines were favorable, no better evidence of which is wanting than in the statement that the steamers George Law and Star of the West are on their way to this port with over two and a half mi lions of dollars. Shipwrecks appear to be occurring with hightful rapidity in all parts of the world. The British ship Jenny Lind was lost while going out o Sen Francisco harbor on the 11th ult. Great dulness continued to characterize the markets, but we do not observe that there had been any material

change in prices. The Empire City is still laving on the beach opposite Barnegat, and from present appearances we understand it is likely she will remain there till she goes to pieces. It is the intention of the company to o-consisting of sugar, p tobacco-overboard, and then to hand her off with steam tugs; but as she lies very deep in the sand, it will be next to impossible to do so. One stormy night would be sufficient to break her up, and even as she lies at present, working hard in her bed of sand, with the ebb and flow of the tide, she must be greatly damaged before she can be got off. Steam pumps have been employed in pumping out the water, which is up to her eagine room. By the last accounts no steam tug had reached her, and she was

settling deeper in the sand. The additional information given in another cohumn with regard to the disaster to the steamship San Francisco, will be read with feelings of the deepest interest, especially by those who had friends and relatives among the hundreds who left this city on board of her. We regret to state that the report of the calamity conveyed to Liverpool, N. S., by the Maria Freeman, is now fully confirmed by the brig Napoleon, which fell in with the S. F. on the 25th pit, at which time she was dismantled, her decks swept, and the sea making a complete breach over her. This was one day before she was seen by the Maria Freeman. The captains of both vessels state that they were so near the steamer as to be able to freely converse with Capt. Watkins, and that he requested them to lay by him, which they did until the darkness of night separated them. When last seen the steamer was fast drifting out of the Gulf stream into smooth water, and, if she did not fourder during the night of the 26th, had probably experienced the worst of the gale. She was in the directroute of vessels running to and from the South, and if not met by some of them, would most likely manage to reach the Bahama Islands. A reve nue cutter was despatched from this port in search of her last Friday, and the steamship Alabama will

to-day sail upon the same errand. Full details concerning the melancholy wreck of the ship Staffordshire have not yet been received. It is, however, reported that Capt. Richardson, who was lost, was confined to his cabin by sickness at the time the vessel struck; that the large boat, capable of holding one hundred persons, shoved off with only a few seamen in her, and that the small boat took off fourteen. One female and five male passen gers were saved. The remainder of those on board. consisting of about one hundred and forty people. mostly Irish emigrants, went down with the ill fated

The anti-Bedini excitement, which led to a bloody rencontre between the police and Germans at Cincinnati, is spreading to all parts of the Western country, and bids fair to lead to the most melancho'y re sults. The sectarian animosities of the people of Cincinnati are by no means allayed, as will be seen by the message of the Mayer, and the proceedings of the Common Council and meeting of the citizens of that place, which we publish in this day's paper. In addition, we have a despatch from Wheeling stating that the Nuncio had arrived there, and that fears of an outbreak were enter ained. Handbills of an inflammatory character had been posted; but up to last evening no serious demonstration against the peace of the city bad been made.

We centinue our history of the progress of the war upon the railroad at Erie, the opinions of the newspaper press thersupon, &c., all of which will command public attention, from the fact that this is a sections pslaught upon a great public highway in which the wasy, our one-seating, forwarding and commercial

interests of a large portion of the country, are deeply involved. A despatch from Erie states that the rioters have been rather disheartened by the arrest of two of their number, who have been sent to Pittsburg to await the investigation of the United States Court there sitting. Gov. Bigler, it will also be seen has at last been aroused to the propriety of is an ing a proclamation commanding the rioters to o bey the decrees of the Supreme Court of Pennsylv ania. The railroad company, it will be seen from a des patch from Harrisburg, are willing to com promise matters so as to allow them to continue to gun their -trains until the settlement of the dispute by the judicial authorities, but the outlaws w'ill listen to

nothing of the kind. We elsewhere publish two very interesting letters written on board the United States frigate Constitution, which, besides, giving a full account of the capture of the slave schooner Garabrill, the arrival of which at this port has been already mentioned, contain a mass of entertaining and instructive infor mation relative to the exciting state of affairs among the natives on the coast of Africa. It appears that a war had for a long time raged between the Cavalla riv er and Barbo tribes, and as both the colonists and ' he Cavalla people were anxious for a cessation of b ostilities, Com. Mayo determined upon effecting a peace. At first the Barbos indignantly spurned all attempts at foreign interference, but the Commedere eventually managed to accomplish his object. forough the medium of a twelve pounder. The way in which the story with regard to this curious proceeding is told is particularly refreshing and what is better still, it is believed that the treaty of amity and friendship between the two tribes wi

The democrats of Ohio met in convention at Coumbus yesterday, and nominated candidates for judge of the Supreme Court and for a member of the Board of Public Works. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the Ohio democrate should adopt as their political creed the Baltimore platform of 1852.

A despatch from Detroit states that the Great Wes tern Railroad will be completed and open for travel on the 16th inst. Most of this road runs through what was but a few years ago one dense, dismal, un-

inviting wilderness.

The report of the City Inspector for the past week exhibits a total of four hundred and eighty-one deaths, being one less than during the previous seven days. Among the chief diseases, we notice that consumption swept off 63 persons; convulsions, 36; croup, 26; dropsy, 27; various fevers, 38; in flammations, 58; marasmus, 17; premature births and still born, 41; and smallpox, 43. The last named disease seems to be increasing in virulence, and we understand that there is scarcely a district in the city that is not injected with it. It prevails mostly among the poorer classes of newly arrived emigrants, and occasionally among some of our own countrymen, who are either too ignorant, too indolent, or too stubborn to be able to appreciate the benefits of vaccination. It should be the duty of all-of relative and neighbors, as well as of authorities and physicians-to see that every child or adult who has been neglected in this important particular, is attended to without delay. With the exception of this abominable pest, and the diseases incident to the sudden and extreme changes of the weather at this season,

our city may be characterized as remarkably healthy Besides the mass of highly interesting information contained in our volumnious European correspond ence, our inside pages contain abstracts of the re cent messages of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio; Entertaining Letter from Melbourne relative to the Gold Diggings of Australia; Washington Cor respondence, embracing the outlines of some curion political movements at the national capital: Impu tant Decision in Relation to Emigrant Passenger Notices of New Books and Music; Commercial, Re igious and Theatrical Intelligence, &c.

The News from Europe.

The most notable event chronicled in yester lay's European mail is the order given to the British and French fleets to enter the Black ea. Everybody knows that this step has long been threatened; that Admiral Dundas was extremely desirous of entering the Black Sea full a fortnight before; and that, as wellfat Constantinople as at Paris and London, the useless at titude of the combined fleet in the Bosphorus has long been a theme of ridicule and censure. It would now seem that the Sinope disaster has roused the laggard energies of the Western Powers. Rumors that decisive orders had been issued to the fleets were prevalent in London a day or two before the mail left, and were confirmed by statements bearing a more authoritative character from Paris and Vienna. To these we are enabled to add the following extract from a private letter, dated London, Friday, 23d. We will only observe that the information it contains is derived from the very highest

You may rely implicitly on the truth of the intel You may rely implicitly on the train of the lines: ligence that orders have been sent to the fleets to enter the Black Sea. I am, moreover, informed that Louis Napoleon is determined to step prominently forward, and throw off the shuffling policy he has recently appeared to have been pursuing in concert with the Aberdeen cabinet.

There can be little controversy with respecto the details of the instructions despatched to the British and French Admirals. Should the Czar persevere in regarding the entrance of his 'Russian lake" as a casus belli, a declaration of war will immediately ensue, and the course to be pursued by the fleets may be safely left to the good sense of the Admirals. Should be recede from this arrogant assumption, and hold back his threatened declaration of war, it would seem that the allies are simply directed to protect the Turkish coasts and vessels, and to take such measures as will effectually preclude a repetition of such horrible massacres as that at Sinope. To fulfil these orders without a collision with the Russians would require that both the belligerents should use every precaution to avoid each other: or, in other words, that vengeance should not rouse the Turks or hope of further conquests inspire the Russians. A peaceful issue of the invasion of the Black Sea would, moreover, be somewhat irre concileable with the loudly expressed intentions of Admiral Dundas, who, as our readers are aware, was restrained with difficulty from entering the Black Sea in pursuit of the Rus sian squadron when the news of the battle of Sinope reached him. Nor would the excited masses at Constantinople, Paris, and London, whom the unavenged slaughter of the Turks at Sinope has roused to phrenzy, feel inclined to spare the Western Admirals if they missed Ithe opportunity of redeeming the prestige of the popular cause.

At St. Petersburg all is rejoicing over the brilliant exploit" of Admiral Nachimow, in cruelly putting several thousand Turks to death at Sinope. The peculiar atrocity which characterized the massacre is described as faithful obedience to the orders of his Majesty the Czar. From the honors showered upon the Russian officers engaged in that affair, and the ample provision made for the dead, it is easy to infer the impression it must have made upon the mind of the Emperor. Those who are fond of speculation may find a fruitful theme in the simultaneous entrance of the Black Sea by the combined fleet and the Imperial triumph at St. Petersburg: the conclusions to which they may come are just as likely to be right as any

It is well however that laving saids for the

men' ts based on accident or fortuitous traits of aracter, we should steadily bear in mind that, as matters now stand there is but one Power in Europe which bas anything to gain from a general war. England is clearly interested in the preservation of things as they are : her political, commercial and financial prospects, would all be deranged and injured by a war. Neither Austria nor Prussia could possibly expect to gain anything by a renewa of the scenes of 1815. It is as much as they can do to hold their own at present, and keep heir people in subjection: a war would threaten both with bankruptcy, and give the reins to the disaffected among their own population. As matters now stand, the Czar ought surely to be convinced that he cannot make head against the whole of Europe. Whatever advantages might attend his arms in Moldavia or Wallachia. or even on the other side of the Danube. nothing could save his fleets from destruction or his ports from blockade. What the ultimate result might be no man can tell. The conquest of such an empire as Russia is hardly a possibility. But the mere awakening of the batred of all Europe against the Russian name is an injury which no prudent sovereign would inflict on his subjects. Nor is Turkey, finally less dearly interested in the establishment of peace than the Powers we have enumerated, She has everything to gain by a restoration of matters to their former status-territory, p> sition, power, and prosperity. War would place in jeopardy, if it did not wholly destroy, all these. Even victory, through the aid of the Western Powers, would probably be as expensive as defeat. Moslemism at all events, could not hope to survive it. The only remaining. Power of Europe is also the only one which can possibly feel a desire for war on permanent and abiding causes. France, or rather Napoleon III .- for everybody knows that he is France-has everything to gain in a war: glory, territory, an extension of his fame abroad and a consolidation of his power and his dynasty at home. A war would enable him to tread in the footsteps of his uncle throughout Germany and Italy; he might

approach as he did to the realization of a European monarchy. This being, as we take it, the true state of the various national interests in Europe, the solution of the pending problem depends on the answer to two simple questions:-Will the European Powers allow themselves to be guided by considerations of a temporary character, by feeling and popular passion. in opposition to the obvious dictates of their permanent abiding interest? Will Napoleon III., who has hitherto led the four Powers, continue to lead them beyond the point where their own judgment would bid them to stop?

carry France across the Rhine, and plant her

standards once more on the banks of the Po and

the Danube. At the head of the republican

party in central Europe, he might attain a pitch

of practical influence superior even to that

which made his uncle the greatest man of his

age, and would, probably, effect as near an

THE POST OFFICE ADVERTISING .- We understand that the applications for the Post Office advertising are still under consideration by the Postmaster, and are likely to remain so for some time to come. We do not desire to interere with his deliberations, but we must say that the special affidavit which he presented to the various journals was entirely unauthorized by law. It was open to objection on many grounds; but mainly on the ground that, instead of going to show which journal had the largest circulation, it only pretended to establish the circulation of each in certain streets and squares. Now, this was not and could not he the object of the law. The object of the law was to secure to parties, to whose address letters might be lying in the Post Office, the largest and most extensive opportunities of ascertaining the fact. In New York this applied mainly to immigrants, who constitute etters in this city. To say that all, or the bulk of these people, reside between any one street in New York and any other is to utter an absurdity which the merest child will at once detect.

The only rule by which the spirit of the law can be met is one by which the Post Office advertisements are given to the journal having the largest number of readers in the city and the neighborhood. To oblige the proprietors of any journal to swear that their paper is circulated above one street and below another, when all they know is that it is sold over their counter to individuals, who say nothing about their intentions with regard to it, is to invite unscrupulous men to commit perjury, and to insult the common sense of their honester brethren. The precedent established by the recent contest at Boston is doubtless the safest guide for Mr. Fowler to follow. In that case, the proprietor of the Times awore that so many copies of his paper were sold over his counter, and accordingly the Postmaster awarded him the advertising, and rejected the claim of his rivals, who swore that they circulated a certain number of papers within the Post Office limits. An agceal was taken to the Postmaster General at Washington, and the decision of the Boston Postmaster was confirmed. We understand that Mr. Fowler will follow the example herein set him.

VINDICATION OF THE ERIE RIOTS .- GOVETNOT Bigler is not the only man, it seems, who is anxious to astonish the United States by sym pathy with the Eric rioters. The Philadelphia Bulletin, in an article which we copied yesterday, styles the brutal vandatism of the Eric mob "determined resistance to New York monopoly," and characterizes the strictures of the metropolitan press as "intemperate abuse." For our part, we are at a loss to conceive how any language, however violent, would be unsuited to the disgraceful scenes at Erie. The conspiracy which appears to exist between the rioters and a few of the leading politicians in Pennsylvania, bids fair to preclude the possibility of a restoration of law, order, and peace. by fair means. Unprincipled officials and an electioneering Governor hold out a fair prospect of impunity to the perpetrators of one of the grossest outrages ever committed under the American flag. We not only see a railroad destroyed and the passengers insulted, and rail way officers assailed, and the law of Pennsyl vania impudently violated, but when the voice of the whole people cries out against these infamies, the Governor of the State throws his mantle over their crimes, and the organs of public opinion undertake their defence. Who talks of "temperate" comments on such events as this? The whole Eric question is narrowed down

to an issue between the people of Erie, a few politiciare and a few onthe other. The injury indicted on the travel- | of the streets-who ask for justice unceasingly ling and trading community, by the interruption of railroad intercourse through Eric, is equally felt by the East and the West, by Illinois, Wisconsin. Iowa, Mississippi, and Ohio, as deeply as by New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine. The agriculturist, who cannot send his grain to the sea board; the man of business, who cannot make required journeys without performing an expensive circuit; the immigrant, who cannot find his way to his destined home; the city broker and the western storekeeper, who cannot reach their respective places of business as they expected, are all equal sufferers by this last trait of Eric vandalism. Where it is to end the wisest cannot tell. We have seen enough to know that the spirit of narrowminded selfishness which prompts the exaction of a toll on all passengers on certain railroads through New Jersey, is so firmly implanted in the breast of the Erie folks, and their aiders and abettors at Philadelphia, that we must prepare for the worst. If Congress do not interfere, Erie will stand in the way of the progress of the Union.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE-ELECTIVE CITY OF-FICES .- We see that a proposition has been introduced into the Assembly to make the office of Chief of Police, of this city, an elective one, and providing that that officer shall be chosen every year by the suffrages of the people. Now, we have had too much of this. There has been so much political demagoguism in the management of our city affairs that the people are overburdened with elections, and our polling places seem like miniature post offices. Now we are to have the Chief or Police elected by the people. Bye-and-bye we shall have Mr. John Smith, who desires to be policemen of his district, running to the people and proclaiming his qualifications in very large posters, setting forth his domestic affairs in a "card" published in all the daily papers.

Look at the present state of our local government. It is alleged, and with truth, we do not get anything for the large amount of money which we pay every year to support the city government. The reason is plain to every sagacious mind. The people desire clean and well lighted streets. They elect a person who fills the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. He has the entire charge of all matters pertaining to them. He is the head of a departmentresponsible to nobody, and he cannot be removed until his term of office expires. Then, if he can bring fighting influence enough, he may control each election, and be continually elected by the people, and go on continually to abuse them and steal their money.

And this is equally true of every department of the city government. The Alms House and the prisons on Blackwell's Island are committed to the exclusive care of ten persons, all elected by the people. The police justices are elected by the people; and it has but too often been said that rowdies and rogues can easily escape their deserts if they can persuade the occupant of the bench that they can control two or three hundred votes. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the Sheriff of the County, the Surrogate, the prosecuting officer of the city, the Corporation Counsel and Comptroller, are all elected by the people, and all exercise their powers under the city charter without any responsibility to any person what-

soever.

Now this is wrong, as well in logic as in fact. It is ridiculous for the people to put a trust in the hands of any man, and then to take out of his hands all the powers which he, and he alone, should exercise. The Mayor of the city should be its chief executive officer. Every department should be under his personal supervision. Our form of city government was taken from the Dutch; and as the city charter was first constructed, it could hardly be improved. Since that time, however, it has suffered considerably from the amendments which have been made to it; and we find that this machine, once admirable, is now distinguished only as a disconnected series of fragments, which works inharmoniously, if. indeed, it can be said to work at all.

We have thus stated what we believe to be the true cause of all the evils from which the city has been suffering for the past few years. The people will never have clean streets, an efficient police, well lighted thoroughfares, until they shall have made some change in the manner of choosing persons to preside over the departments to which these matters properly be-

The plan proposed is this: The Mayor of the city must always be elected by the people. We have generally had very good Mayors, and the incumbents of the office have had the confidence of the people. Notwithstanding this fact, we find factitious politicians constantly running up to Albany, and occupying the time of the State Legislature with special legislation for what they call the good of the city but which is really only for their individual benefit, and for the furtherance of their own base ends. or those of political backs of their order. Now, a city government is altogether a different thing from that of a State. It is necessary that there should be but one head that head to be clothed with power similar to that of the Reman Centurion, who says to a man " Do this, and he doeth it." That person should be the Mayor of the city; to him should be given the power of appointing the Street Commissioner, the Chief of Police, the Goverpors of the Alms H ouse, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the Comptroller, and all other component parts of the great governmental machine, the direction of which the people have placed in his hands. The subordinates of the offices above named should be nominated by the chiefs of departments, and by them sent to the Mayor for confirmation. The chiefs should be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen, and they should hold their offices subject to removal in case of negligence or malfeasance in office.

We think that the adoption of this plan would be equivalent to the finding of the "philosopher's stone," which would banish the evils under which we all groan. The Mayor, with all the ribbons in his hands, would be able to guide the coach of progress through shining avenues to the station of public satisfaction. The expense attendant upon our city government is a secondary matter-the tax payers are willing to fill up the city coffers to the brimand never complain, provided they receive any thing for the outlay. All the city governments managed on the plan which is given above, have been successful, and their citizens enjoy all civic luxuries at a less price than that which we pay for nothing at all-laugh at the stupidity of mud, or oppear like whehes in great clouds

and get it occasionally, and who are in effect the automatems in a great political show, subject to a series of strings pulled by those who rob them. This is the plain state of the case, with the remedy annexed. The citizens of New York have the power to remedy the growing abuse. It remains to be seen whether or not

The Foreign Fress of the United States.

The two principal sections of the foreign press in the United States are the Irish Cathelie and the German: both for the most part opposed to each other, and both exerting, in a greater or less degree, a great influence in the country. A very large proportion of the German press is socialist, and opposed to all law, order and religion, recognizing only the higher law of reason. Witness the last riot in Cincinnati. The Catholic press is in the other extreme, and inculcates implicit obedience to the Church, recognizing that authority as its higher law.

The German papers are every day increasing in number and power. With the increasing immigration of the German population and from the inability of that race to speak the English language, and their tendency to keep together, there is very little likelihood of a change. The following is a list of the German newspapers, with their weekly circulation, taken from the census and other sources :-LIST OF GERMAN PAPEAS.

9	New York Stant Zeitung, daily, weenly and Sunday New Yorker Demokrat, do. do. do. New York Schmill Post. New York Schmoll Post.	1.3	5,00
9	New Yorker Pemokrat, do. do. do.	.8	5,000
9	New York Schmell Post	.1	5,000
1	New York Sheng Z-inung	33	6 000
9	The New Yo k Reterm		5.000
9	New York Crimical Z-itu-g	8	0.000
9	New York Chimient State &	10	cekly.
8	New York der Brobaker	100	1.500
H			
И	Pitisburg Staats Z-itung		2 100
9	Pitteburg der Freisetts Freund	*	
Н	Rea ing Schnell Po-1 Do. Leserale Beobscuter		850
3	Do. Leserale Beobscuter		800
3	Der Geist der Leit		700
	Der Gelat der Leit. Reidenger Adler. Harrisburg Vaterland Vechter.		-
	Harrisburg Vaterland Vechier		800
	Lehigh Unabhoengiger Republikaner	3	1,500
	Friedenshothe	3	8:0
	Luzerre Demokrat	0	
	Demohrat Vachter		1,000
	Bossen Franns	*	600
	The Northampton Der Demi keat		1.050
	The Northampton Det Demi Kent		
	Fhiladelphier Demokrat		- 000
	Thiladelphier Demoxrat	1	000
	Do. Die Frie Presse		2,000
	Vilde Rosen ein Sontageblatt		600
	Deutsches Blustrates Umterballis gebiatt		1,500
	Der Gradus See al Democratisches Wortenbiatt		1,800
	The Pottsville Leusthums	4	800
	Do. Scren Orbsiv-1		700
	Do. Szenoa des Folks		9'2
	Do. Skenoa des Folks	23	4 004
	Yerk Garette. Galretten Zeitung. The Wheeling Virgini oue Steats Zeitung		500
1	Galresten Zaiteng		200
ij	The Wheeling Virgini oue Steats Z itung		500
H	Milwankie Tagliet er Volks Fruend	3/	2,5:0
	Do. Demokratten	2	504
	Po. Demokratica The Cincinnati Wabreets Freund	0	0500
Я	Do. Der Deutsche Rapublikauer	•	9
9	Do. Demogratische Wochenblatt		-
ä	Do Volksblatt		
4	The Cleveland Germania	•	
8	The Columbus Der Wesbote	**	200
9	The Ohio Staats Bote.		600
D	The Onio Staats Bote		900
7	The St. Louis Deutsches Tribune. Do. Woehenlishe Meseiges der Vertens.	640	2.900
d	Do. Woe tentiabe Meseiger der Vertens.		2,000
8	Do. Unfere Beit		-
ä	The Herman Licht Freund		\$00
d	The Ferman Uachenblatt		200
2	The Boston Kers ur. The Baltimore German Correspondent		500
ï	The Baltimore German Correspondent		4,000
	The Louisiana German Courier		400
ij	The Believille Zeitung The Quincy Wockenslatt The Inciarapolis Veikeblatt.		250
ij	The Quincy Wochen slatt		100
g	The lucianapolis Velkeblatt	14.	
ø	Tae Sunbia Organ	3	808
ij	The Dubuque Norwestliche Den okrat		
ø	The Evansville Suzeizher	2	600
1	The Ohio Recheshier		1,550
ij	The Ohio Beobachter		-
ø	The aggregate weekly circulation of th	e	fore-
1			

going, without the ten papers whose circulatio is not given in the census, is over 200,000, and, making an average allowance for those ten, the circulation of the entire fifty-eight German papers will amount to 300,000 sheets distributed mong the children of Faderland every week. But this is far short of the actual circulation of the daily, weekly, and Sunday German press. Most of the papers and numbers attached are taken from the census, which we find is very deficient. Besides, the circulation of these journals must have greatly increased during the last three years. The aggregate cannot be short of 400,000 sheets. There is no doubt that this press exerts a potent influence over the German population.

The Catholic press of the United States has also become a great power in this country. It has grown up pari passu with the Irish population for the last twenty years. From a few thousands the Irish Catholics have become nearly two millions, in a population of twenty-five millions." The number of priests, bishops, and archbishops has increased in proportion. The increase has been more rapid during the last four or five years, extending over the period of what has been aptly called the Irish "exedus." The Catholic journals have increased in the same ratio, both in number and circulation. They are the organs, it is true, not of the people, for the people have no control over them; nor of all the clergy and hierarchy, for we have reason to know that there are many priests and shops whose sentiments are at variance with the ideas of these journals. But they exert a mighty influence for good or ill over a very large proportion of the Irish population. They are, therefore, deserving of the serious attention of the American people and its indepen-

dent press. These journals existed for many years without producing much effect; but within the last few years Catholic journalism has been reduced to a ystem by Archbishop Hughes, and thus rendered more effective. His example has been followed by other bishops throughout the country, and such is the understanding and the concert between these journals that they are all found to speak out on the same day on the same subject almost in the same words. This was the case in a very remarkable degree when they so flercely assailed Thomas Francis Meagher for merely expressing opinions in favor of republicanism in Europe, and for renouncing the authority of the Catholic Church and its dignitaries in political matters. Wherever these journals exist they are regarded as the ecclesi astical organs of the diocess in which they are published. Each copies from the organ of every other diocess whatever does not appear simulaneously in them all.

This organization is therefore, a formidable and ever active power, controlling, to a great extent, the Catholic population, and moulding it to the will of its spiritual rulers.

Let us see what are the names, and what is he circulation, of the principal papers of this school. The following is taken from the last census and other authentic sources, though we have no doubt that some of these journals have

greatly increased in circulation since 1850:—
CATALOGUE OF CATHOLIC JOURNALS.
Brownscu's Quarterly Review
Boston Pilot
New York Truth Teller 4,428
New York Freeman's Journal (about) \$,000
Baltimere Catholie Mirror
St. Louis Shepherd of the Valley (probably) 4,000
Philadelphia Catholic Instructor 4 500
Philadelphia Catholie Herald 1.800
Cincinnati Catholic Colograph
Charleston Catholic Miscellany 700
The New York American Celt (axut) 5,000
Pittsburg Catholia
Toe Western Tablet
The Cathelie Mesrerger
The Catholic Crusader
We cannot ascertain the circulation of the

one thousand copies each. The united ciroment all temporary considerations and argu- | phia, on the one side, and the United States on ot dust-who are knocked down on the corners | culation of the Catholic press may be es | we are not sure but that, in despite of the im-

timated at about 60,000 copies weekly; and as each copy is read by some ten person on an average, the aggregate of readers directly influenced by these journals is 600,000 souls. The class of persons most affected by the teachings of the Catholic press is the Irish working population who have recently arrived upon our shores, and have not had time to become Americanized by our institutions. As for foreign Catholics who have been here for many years, and Catholies who have been born in the country, they generally think and act for themselves, and are controlled only to a limited extent by the epinions of such organs as Erownson's Review, the Boston Pilot, and the Freeman's Journal. But in recent years the immigration of the Irish Catholic population to the United States has been very great; and as these people are for the most part very ignorant, the effect upon their minds of the politico religious dootrines inculcated by the Catholic press is equally potent and equally dangerous to the peace of the country. The tendency is to keep them isolated from American citizens, like so many Jews, and to cause them to hate our institutions and despise our laws.

What do these papers and periodicals teach?

In the first place, they teach implicit obedience to ecclesiastical rulers, and hold up the authority of the Church as paramount to the authority of the State in all matters of education, esclesiastical property, marriages, births. burials. &c. &c. They are the champions of all the monarchies and despotisms of Europe, Great Britain excepted. They maintain that the Austrian empire is the model of a Christian government, for the imitation of all other na. tions. They never cease assailing the republicans of Europe, and they rejoice over every failure of struggling liberty. The whole spirit of their writings is anti-republican, and hostile to democratic institutions. Who can deny, then, that the Catholic press of the United States is an element of disaffection and disloyalty, indirestly tending to the subversion of the republic. The Catholic religion itself is by no means an insuperable barrier to the adoption of republican principles; on the contrary, many of its most pious votaries, both of the elergy and laity, are enthusiastic republicans. In Switzerland, too, we find that the people of the Catholic Cantons are just as good republicans as those of the Protestant Cantons, if not better. Certain it is, that in the conflict that took place between them a few years ago, the Catholic Cantons were on the right sidethe democratic State rights side-in opposition to federal usurpation and centralization of power. Here, too, Irish Catholics would make excellent republicans if they were not interfered with by the pernicious ultra-montane teachings of a large majority of the Catholic journals, whose writers seem to forget that they are living in a country where all denominations of Christians are placed on the same level-where no State religion is recognized. and the Catholic Church is only regarded as a sect. One would think that they were breathing the atmosphere of Italy instead of the free air of the model republic of the earth. In this country the Catholic Church has the same rights as any other-no more nor no less. There is no patent for a privileged path to Paradise, or an exclusive key for the gate of heaven. All sects are placed by the constitution and the laws upon the same footing, and the ministers and priests of each have a right to teach and preach their own doctrines without molestation from any quarter whatever. But they have no right to avail themselves of the glorious freedom they enjoy to propagate the political ideas of Italy or Austria. A portion of the Catholic bishops and clergy, and the organs which represent them. have done so; and we have no hesitation, therefore, in denouncing their course as dangerous to our institutions. How far the Catholic ultramontane press and the sentiment it is creating among Ca-

tholics may affect the future destinies of this republic is a problem which time alone can solve. How far, on the other hand, the German socialist press may mould our institutions in an opposite direction is equally hidden in the womb of futurity. Certainly the late Bedini riot in Cincinnati has been stimulated by the German socialist press of that city. It is to be hoped that both will neutralize each other, and that the good sense of the American people and the moderation of the American press will always prevent any mischief from the effervescence, whenever the acid of the Irish Catholic press and the alkali of the German come into collision. Let us hope for the best, and that even those foreign anti-American elements will ultimately be absorbed, and made homogeneous with the American people, by the process of assimilation which is continually going forward in the great body politic.

THE MAINE LAW QUESTION AT ALBANY .-This question seems likely to give birth to some curious complications between the politicians and the temperance men at Albany. On the one side, the spirit of fanaticism and the exultation springing from anticipated victory have dictated a law which leaves the Maine law far behind in stringency. On the other, we understand that Governor Seymour's constitutional scruples are increasing in strength daily; and that, if any constitutional objection can be advanced against the proposed measure, Governor Seymour will avail himself of it to exercise the veto power. Two circumstances give peculiar probability to this latter hypothesis. In the first place, Governor Seymour is a man whose character stands above suspicion; he is well known to be opposed to intemperance in any form; and should he veto a bill for the preservation of temperance no one could reasonably impute to him any other motives than conscientious constitutional scruples. Secondly, Mr. Seymour belongs to that section of the democratic party which is popularly designated as the soft shell faction. Now, the last election in this State gave this party a deathblow. With them Governor Seymour must be regarded as politically defunct, unless he can discover a means of resuscitation on some new ticket or some new platform. The question, therefore, which will present itself to his mind, when the proposed prohibitory law is laid before him, will be whether or no policy does not dictate his espousal of the cause of those who, themselves temperate, take exception to the law on high constitutional grounds! There is no doubt that he could readily assume the leadership of such a party by vetoing the bill; and were he to do so he could rely on a renomination as Governor and an energetic support by a large and influential party. He could readily convert the issue between the Maine law men and their foes into a contest of the New Yorkers who wade through oceans last four, but they probably average about between constitutional principle on one side and fanaticism on the other; and if he did so